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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1780.

LONDON, June 19.

THE debates in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, insensibly turned from particular objects to the general measures that had been pursued by Administration, and the present aspect of affairs. Severe censures fell upon the Ministry from several of the Members in the opposition respecting Ireland, the disordered and convulsed state of the nation, and the core of all our distresses, the fatal plan for subjugating America. This attack roused the Treasury Bench and their friends, and at last brought up Lord North. His Lordship was more warm and explicit than usual. He observed, "that Ministry had often been reproached for the unsuccessfulness of measures, by those very men who had done all in their power to defeat those measures; and that they, whose language and conduct upon all occasions tended to weaken Government and inspire the people with the utmost contempt of it, could yet gravely complain that Government was insufficient to maintain due order and regularity in the kingdom. With respect to Ireland, had Ministry resolved to continue that part of the dominion under all the circumstances of which it so loudly complained, and, without any mild concessions, to have drove it to extremities, would these men have acquitted the measure? Would they have employed their eloquence in favour of it? Loudly as they complain of the continuance of the war, would they have justified the concession of thirteen states to be allied with our antient rival and enemy? Our affairs in America, continued his Lordship, wear a brighter aspect. I would not be too sanguine, but we may be allowed to entertain agreeable hopes from the operations of our forces at the southern quarter. There are other circumstanees to encrease these hopes: Many in the revolted colonies, who appeared zealous to throw off their constitutional dependence on this kingdom, have since discovered themselves more attatched to their gains than their independence. There are a number of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched. Many, even of these, shrink, it is said, at the bare mention of any extraordinary efforts to sustain their cause, and do not choose to lend what they have acquired, to support the paper money, which, frail as it is found to be, is the only instrument by which the revolt can be maintained. Their boasted love of liberty is too weak to support itself against self-interest. Their enthusiasm has abated; they no more contend who shall be foremost in defence of their mad ideas of independence. They begin to quarrel, it is said, about their proportion of the taxes, and each one endeavours to shift as much he can of this burden from his own shoulders to those of his neighbours, while their army has been unsupplied. Much has been said of the entire union of the revolted colonies, though their confederation is not compleat, and Maryland has not acceded to it. While the Agents of Congress at Paris have given exaggerated accounts of the resources of their constituents, they have been obliged to have continual recourse to France and Spain for all kinds of supplies, for arms, ammunition and cloathing. Allies so situated must soon become disagreeable to one another. Notwithstanding all the reforms made in the finances of France, it is known that Louis XVI is obliged to continue all the taxes of the last war, which were to have ceased in 1780: And that Mr. Neckar cannot support the military operations of that kingdom, but by the force of loans, which, considering the losses its commerce has sustained, cannot long continue." Upon the whole his Lordship was persuaded that Parliament would persevere in such measures as must finally establish the honour and commerce of the nation, and the safety and tranquility of its dependencies.

Mr. Burke, Col. Barre, and Mr. Dunning, spoke with great force in reply to his Lordship: So did Charles Fox. One must have heard him, to judge of the warmth and force of his speech on this occasion—We can only give a sketch of it. He was severe in his sarcasms on the Ministry, respecting the affairs of Ireland and the internal commotions of Britain, both which had rendered the nation contemptible in the eyes of all Europe. He did not dispute the right of Ireland to the advantages it had lately obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much againtt the will of the Ministry, and as truly by force of arms, as the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and conceded with an air of meanness, to become a source of future confusion, and perhaps rivers of blood. He remarked with great poignancy on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America: "In their infatuated conduct, said he, resolution and concessions, ever misplaced, have equally operated to the disgrace and ruin of the nation. The Colonies may boast, that their arms have at once given a free trade to Ireland, and established their own independence: And however the sage conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient season to take back the former, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curse to us; and flashes of success, like an ignis fatuus, lead us on to our ruin.

The Americans, driven to resistance by our oppressions, have surprized the world with what they have dared, and what they have atchieved: The sound of applause from foreign nations has reached them: Such spirits are not easily quelled: They have endured much for independence; they have possessed it a long time; they are proud of it; by all this they are better prepared to defend it. Their armies, it is granted, have sometimes been unsupplied and fared hard: What has been the consequence? Have they mutinied? Have they disbanded? Have they gone over to the enemy? Nothing like it. Their GENERAL, like Cæsar, has set the example of contentment, and his soldiers, like those of the Roman, have only demonstrated an invincible attachment to their Leader and their Cause.

The succours they have asked, and readily received from France shew, that the cause is common to them both, and the interest mutual; and this being the case, such a kind of intercourse, instead of weakening, must every day strengthen the bands of the alliance. But France, it seems, with little or no additional expence, with all her resources, and with all the abilities of her great financier, must soon be bankrupt: Instead of expecting this, I dread, from the immense disproportion of loans at which we support the war, our own approaching destruction. At the rate we go on, France, without a single victory, must totally ruin us. But what shall we say of the wealth of Spain? All the world knows her revenues were never in better order, and in these the Americans must find a sure support. I smile to hear the noble Lord in the blue ribbon talk of vanquishing them, from their want of supplies. They have vast resources in themselves; their fields are covered with plenty; their pastures abound with flocks and herds; their landed interest, even during the war, increases in value every day: Foreigners know all this, and will be ready to lend them. We ourselves furnish them with vast supplies: What an immense quantity of provisions and goods of all kinds have their cruizers captured from the trade and public stores of this nation? But their confederation, we are told, is not complete. It may not be formally, but it is virtually: We have felt it. And should any thing be wanting on this head, we ourselves shall cure the defect. They may differ among themselves in unessential points, while they think they are safe from our power, but press them with arms, and they will be perfectly united: That partial success, the expectation of which pleases so much the noble Lord, will only confirm their confederation, and call forth new exertions. Their government is already established, and in most, if not all the colonies, appears as well settled as if the revolution had taken place a hundred years ago. What madness then must it be in this nation to continue a war with such unsupportable burdens, with no prospect of final success, and only to plunge ourselves into deeper destruction!

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, three doors west of the Post-Office,

The Continental Almanac;

CONTAINING, besides every thing necessary in an Almanac, a description of the Figures (the Devil and General Arnold, &c.) exhibited and paraded through the streets of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of September, 1780, illustrated with a Plate neatly engraved,---Prophesies, &c. &c. &c.

Also, ANDRE's TRIAL.

The Public are hereby Informed,

THAT the Continental Ferry, acros Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry, of which all persons in public employ, having occasion to pass the said Ferry, are to take notice: Where good Boats and careful Attendance is continued for the convenience of private Travellers also. Oct. 25.

Mountholly, November 1, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain JAMES DILLON, late of Mountholly, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, within three months from the above date, in order for settlement.

† WILLIAM STRETCH, Executor.

BROKE into the pasture of Peter Phipps, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of this instant, A Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, shod all round; the said horse broke into the pasture with a bridle on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and have him again. PETER PHIPPS.

The 28th of the 10th Month, 1780. ¶

September, 26, 1780.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's meadow, near York-Town, Two HORSES, one a black, about 13 hands high, 9 years old, one white spot on his wither, occasioned by the collar; neither brand nor ear mark; had one shoe on when stolen. The other a dun colour, with a black mane and tail, a black strake along his back, six years old, 15 hands high, a star in his forehead, one hind foot white, the hoof white, was shod before: Both natural trotters; the dun can pace a small travel. Whoever takes up said horses shall have *Five Hundred Dollars*, and for the thieves and horses *Eight Hundred Dollars*, and reasonable charges, paid by me, JOSHUA HUTTON, or ROBERT DUNN, in York-Town. ‖

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Antrim township, Cumberland county, on the 8th of August last, A Brown HORSE, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, shod all round, neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ JOHN RULE.

TO be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 15th of November next, two valuable Plantations or tracts of LAND, late the estate of James M'Connaughy, deceased, in Chester county; one of them situate in East-Nantmill township, about a mile and a half from Reading Furnace, now in tenure of Abraham Beatty, containing 200 acres, about 90 whereof cleared, and good plough-land, 8 or 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the rest well timbered. The other situate in West-Nantmill township, three miles from the former tract, one from Brandywine meeting-house, and one from said M'Connaughy's forge, containing 156 acres, about 80 thereof cleared and good plough-land, four acres of meadow and more may be made, the rest well timbered, the whole well watered, now in tenure of James Cupples. The sale to be on the premises, to begin at said Abraham Beatty's at 9 o'clock, and at said Cupple's at 2 o'clock the same day, either for hard or Continental money. An indisputable title will be given for both; the terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person inclining to view the premises may apply to Dan Griffith, Esq; or to John Elliot. Attendance will be given at said times and places by DAN GRIFFITH, MICHAEL GRAHAM, and JOHN ELLIOT. ¶

WANTED to HIRE,

A WOMAN who is capable of engaging in the work of a family, and can be well recommended. Also, a BOY or GIRL of an honest family, to be bound for any number of years. Enquire of the Printers.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 16th of October inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at Kennet Square, in Chester county, a dun coloured HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, seven years old last spring, black mane and tail, a black list along his back, a black streak on each shoulder near his withers, branded E on the near shoulder. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Five Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by PETER BELL.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inst. from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a small star in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

Newtown, Bucks county, Oct. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all tavern keepers and retailers of spirituous liquors in the said county, that unless they take out their licences before the twelfth day of December next, that they will be proceeded against by indictment as keepers of tipling houses.

JAMES BENEZET, Clerk of Sessions.

N. B. It is expected that they and all others concerned as retailers now, or who have been, and are in arrear, will pay off their excise duty before said time, or they will be proceeded against as by law directed.

JOHN HART, Collector.

I HAVE for sale a very valuable tract of LAND, in Prince William and Fauquier counties, containing 3815 acres, whereon are several valuable improvements, the land equal in quality to any in that part of the country, the whole well watered, and one exceeding convenient place for building any kind of water-works, with a great plenty of water for any purpose; it is situated within 40 miles of Fredericksburg, and for the convenience of selling is divided into sixteen farms, which will be sold separate or together, as may best suit the purchaser. I will take Continental currency, hard money, waggons and horses, or young Negroes for pay; and provided I get half in hand will take the other in yearly payments, payable in tobacco or specie. Any person inclining to purchase the aforesaid tract, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on Bullskin, in Berkley county, in the State aforesaid.

¶ WILLIAM ASKEW.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that a few doors above Market-street, in Front-street, they carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, in the newest and neatest fashions. Those Ladies who choose to favour them with their custom may depend on expedition, neatness, and the lowest prices.

HANNAH MATLOCK,
BETSEY COLLINS.

N. B. They have for sale, Pease, Beans, Oat-Meal, and a good assortment of Garden Seeds. Captains of vessels or others may be supplied with any of the above articles on the shortest notice.

Also for sale, a good COW. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lurgan township, Cumberland county, State of Pennsylvania, about two years ago, two STEERS, one black, with a brown back, cropt in both ears; the other red, cropt in one ear, with a white spot on the off shoulder. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the costs. ¶ THOMAS GREER.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

The original letter, of which the incloſed is a copy, was found in the ſtreet, having, it is preſumed, been accidentally dropped; but as it was without a cover, it is not known to whom it was directed. As it contains ſome hints which may be uſeful to the public, and the publication of it can do no injury to any one, nor give juſt cauſe of offence, I hope the proprietor of the letter will excuſe the making that uſe of it, and that you will give it a place in your paper of this week. Your's, A CUSTOMER.

SIR, Baltimore, October 16, 1780.

THE apprehenſion that the enemy may, for ſome time to come, render the trade of our Bay rather precarious, induces me to decline for the preſent inveſting any money in veſſels or in the exportable articles of this State and Virginia. At the ſame time a ſpeculation opens, by which I think I can make a ſure profit without running any riſk, and be always in a condition to command the money again, for any promiſing proſpect in trade which may offer, when the movements of the enemy ſhall remove the cloud now hanging over our Bay: I mean by inveſting a conſiderable ſum in the new State Money of Pennſylvania. I am told that this money is now to be purchaſed in your city at a large diſcount, and that any kind of goods may be ſold at a much higher price for it than for ſpecie or the common exchange in the old continental; I therefore requeſt you will immediately ſell all my effects in your hands, for the beſt price they will command, in this kind of money, rather giving a little time for payment to good hands, than to avoid making the ſale while the credit of the money remains low. The balance due to me for my eighth of the prizes, I had thoughts of inveſting in ſome good veſſel going from your port, but I think a purchaſe of this money will be better, as, beſides the intereſt, one year of which will ſoon be due, the principal will at the end of the ſecond year, if not the firſt, be on an equality with ſpecie, and will certainly be redeemed at that rate; I would therefore have this ſum alſo laid out in the purchaſe of Pennſylvania State Money, on the beſt terms you can, and as ſpeedily as poſſible, as I am confident it may now be done to better advantage than at any time hereafter; for though the people of your State are ſo infatuated as to refuſe it a ready currency, it is now currently received here for goods, and we find our advantage in it by drawing to this town all the trade of York and Cumberland counties. Your merchants will ſoon obſerve theſe effects, and the conſequence is very evident, unleſs they have a worſe opinion of the faith of your government than your neighbours have. Indeed, the whole ſum emitted is ſo ſmall, that ſuppoſing the government to be knaviſhly inclined, they muſt be bad politicians to betray it for ſo trifling a conſideration as the gain they could make by it. But that is not to be ſuppoſed, nor is there any room for evaſion in the matter, for there never was paper money iſſued on a more certain footing, nor do I conceive it to be in the power of a Legiſlature to give better ſecurity for its redemption. I have good reaſon to believe that ſeveral people have it in contemplation to purſue the ſcheme I have propoſed, but are waiting in expectation that the money will fall ſtill lower, which the advices from Philadelphia ſeem to encourage; but it is my opinion it will ſpeedily riſe in value, and I wiſh to have my property inveſted in it as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

If this mode of reaſoning ſtrikes you as forcibly as it does me, you will probably avail yourſelf of ſome advantage in the ſame way. But I do not undertake to adviſe: You will judge for yourſelf. In either caſe, I doubt not you will accompliſh my buſineſs before the effect of it ſhall influence the value of the article ſought for.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS.

AFTER all that can be raiſed by taxation, our Treaſuries have not a ſufficiency of money to anſwer the great ends which we propoſe.

The people are diſpoſed to pay, but they have not money in their hands. This, by the fluctuations of the times, has got into the hands of a few individuals; a few fortunate individuals, in the ſeveral States, who have amaſſed great wealth. Many of theſe are good whigs, and have the ſucceſs of our cauſe at heart. Would it not be reaſonable in ſuch to ſpare conſiderable ſums of money to the exigencies of the public, inſtead of realizing it for their own uſe? It is the favour of Heaven that they have riſen while others are depreſſed; and it becomes them, in the ſpirit of gratitude, to contribute more than others to carry on the war. The independence of America has raiſed them, and they ought, by extraordinary efforts, to ſupport this independence. Some of theſe, by the favour of the times, have added 20, 30, 40, 50, or one hundred thouſand pounds to their eſtates. Would it not be proper for them to ſpare a part, to terminate thoſe evils which lie ſo heavy on their neighbours? To ſpare it not wholly from their fortunes, but for a time, until it ſhall be convenient for the public to repay it.

Would it not be wiſe in theſe men to prevent or remove, by theſe means, that envy which is apt to attend fortunes ſuddenly acquired; to lay the foundation of good will from their countrymen, which is the moſt ſecure poſſeſſion? By ſo doing they will prevent the ſuſpicion, or ſilence the charge, that they wiſh a continuance of the war by which they have been ſo much gainers.

Would it not be the intereſt of the monied men to eſtabliſh that independence, which alone can eſtabliſh and ſecure them. The events of war are uncertain, and there is no abſolute impoſſibility that the enemy may obtain a temporary dominion over this country, though they cannot finally hold it. Should they ſucceed even for a ſhort period, who will be the victims? Not thoſe certainly by whoſe deaths little can be gained. Reſentment may engage the enemy to ſacrifice a few leading characters, but avarice will inſtigate them to attaint and take away the lives of all thoſe whoſe wealth is conſiderable.

In the liſt of proſcriptions at Rome, under Marius and Scylla, the names of wealthy citizens were chiefly found; and in the civil wars in England, it was no eaſy thing for a rich Baron who had born arms on the vanquiſhed ſide to make his peace with his Prince. Confiſcations became neceſſary to ſatisfy the expectations of ſoldiers and others who had aſſiſted the prevailing cauſe. The Britiſh will think it reaſonable and politic to take away thoſe fortunes firſt which have been acquired in the war. If the rebellion, as they will term it, has given theſe eſtates, it will be ſaid, "Let the event of the rebellion take them away." From theſe reaſons it becomes the rich citizens of every country to ſpare a part of their wealth to ſave the whole.

It is no unuſual thing that I propoſe. In every revolution like the preſent, in other ſtates or kingdoms, it has been uſual for private citizens to make extraordinary efforts to ſerve the cauſe they had eſpouſed. In the war in England, which eſtabliſhed the revolution, in the time of Charles the Firſt, ſome of the Cavaliers ſubſcribed to the laſt guinea of their patrimonial poſſeſſions, to ſerve the cauſe of their Prince. Shall no extraordinary effort be made amongſt us by individuals, for the cauſe of liberty? Our Allies have made, and are making every exertion poſſible. It lies upon us individually to ſhew equal inſtances of virtue.

The obſervations of Lord North in the Houſe of Commons, publiſhed in a London paper of the 19th of June, [*See the firſt page of this paper.*] ſhew us, that the want of ſuch extraordinary efforts as I recommend, amongſt the wealthy and monied part of the community, is the circumſtance on which he chiefly grounds his hope of ſucceſs. I have been led to my preſent reflections, and to trouble the public with this eſſay, from a peruſal of them.

He obſerves that "many in the revolted colonies who appeared zealous to throw off their conſtitutional dependence on this kingdom, have ſince diſcovered themſelves more attached to their gains than their independence. There are a number of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched. Many even of *theſe* ſhrink, it is ſaid, at the bare mention of any extraordinary efforts to ſuſtain their cauſe, and do not chuſe to lend what they have acquired to ſupport the paper money, which, frail as it is found to be, is the only inſtrument by which the revolt can be maintained. Their boaſted love of liberty is too weak to ſupport itſelf againſt ſelf intereſt. Their enthuſiaſm has abated. They no more contend who ſhall be foremoſt in their mad ideas of independence. They begin to quarrel, it is ſaid, about their proportion of the taxes, and each one endeavours to ſhift as much as he can of this burden from his own ſhoulders to thoſe of his neighbours, while their army has been unſupplied. While the Agents of Congreſs at Paris have given exaggerated accounts of the reſources of their conſtituents, they have been obliged to have continual recourſe to France and Spain for all kinds of ſupplies, for arms, ammunition and cloathing." Theſe are the words of Lord North, from which we ſee what it is that we ought to do. An enemy is uſually quick-ſighted to diſcover defects and blemiſhes. Hence it was a ſaying of a Sage of Greece, "That he was more indebted to the cenſures of his enemies, than the admonitions of his friends."

I make no doubt that there are many well affected to the cauſe amongſt thoſe who have acquired fortunes by the war, and that nothing would give them more pleaſure than ſignally to do ſomething for their country, if the way was pointed out to them. I could wiſh the noble-minded amongſt theſe would ſtep forth and ſet the example. I am perſuaded they would have many in a ſhort time to follow.

From the virtue that has been already ſhewn by eminent characters of this city, in the eſtabliſhment of a Bank, and particularly by public-ſpirited merchants, in agreeing to receive the State money at the exchange fixed by the Aſſembly, there is every reaſon to believe that a thing of this kind would not want imitators: And if a public ſpirit of this kind could prevail amongſt thoſe who are able to afford it, we ſhould ſee things ſet on ſuch a footing as to bring about a termination of the war.

A CITIZEN OF THE STATES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (New-York) October 30.

His excellency our governor is returned here from Tryon county.—We are informed, that after the repulſe of the enemy by the militia and levies, under brigadier general Van Renſſalaer at Fox's Mills, Sir John Johnſon, Brandt and Butler, with the Indians, ſeparating from the main body of the troops, fled to the woods, croſſing the country to the Oneida. Our troops purſued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk River, ſo cloſely as to prevent any further devaſtation. At Fort Herkemer, they left the river, and ſtruck acroſs the country towards Oneida. The purſuit was continued by the militia and levies, headed by his excellency the governor, till within about 15 miles of that place, when their proviſion being entirely exhauſted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no proſpect of the ſupplies which were to follow them, on ſo rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or, in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of Sir John amounted to about 750 picked men, from the 10th and 24th Britiſh regiments, Heſſian Yaugers, Sir John's regiment, Butler's rangers, and Brandt's corps of Indians and Tories.

The enemy had with them two braſs mortars for 4 and 3 quarter inch ſhells, and one braſs 3 pounder. The former they concealed on their rout, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands at the action at Fox's Mills.—Nearly all the priſoners, and all the Negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were alſo recoverd. In the purſuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy priſoners, with Sir John's ſervant and baggage.—Our principal loſs is colonel Brown and 37 of his party. He was ſtationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach was induced, by falſe intelligence of their ſtrength and poſition, to attack them, and was led into the midſt and received the fire of their main body, before he diſcovered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Balls-Town, conſiſted of between 150 and 200 men, led by John Munroe, eſquire.

On his excellency's return to Albany, (by virtue of the act "ſubjecting all perſons who ſhall come out from the enemy, and ſecretly lurk in any part of this ſtate, to trials by court-martials, as ſpies,") he ordered a general court-martial for the trial of Jacob Shell, John M'Mullen and James Van Drieſon, who were found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged on Friday laſt. The two former were executed accordingly, and the latter was reſpited for a few days.

Theſe villains, it appears, had joined the enemy, were now in their ſervice, and found lurking about the country, as is ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of recruiting, and obtaining intelligence for the enemy. As it is probable there may be many more of theſe gentry in other parts of the ſtate, it behoves us to be very vigilant in cauſing them to be apprehended and brought to juſtice.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

CAME to George Gray's Ferry, on Schuylkill, on the 31ſt of October, a dark bay STALLION, between 12 and 14 hands high, has been uſed to the geers, and has 4 white feet. The owner, deſcribing his other marks, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid Ferry. SAMUEL CHAPMAN. ‖

Philadelphia, November 6, 1782.

THE CORPORATION for the Relief of PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, their Widows and Children, are to meet on Wedneſday, the 29th of November, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at the Firſt Preſbyterian Church in this City, to conſider how the Rates and Annuities are to be paid, the Fund having ſuffered greatly by the Depreciation of the Continental Currency.

JAMES SPROAT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1780.

To be ſold by public vendue, at the Coffee houſe, on Saturday, the 11th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, for ready caſh,

A CHARIOT, and pair of HORSES, with Harneſs, &c. compleat and in good order, late the property of BENEDICT ARNOLD; ſeized for the uſe of this State, by

GEORGE SMITH,
W. M'MULLIN, } Agents P. C.

JOHN BENEZET,

INTENDING very ſhortly for Europe, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

Said BENEZET has for ſale, Weſt-India Rum. Sugars and Molaſſes; alſo a few Pipes of excellent MADEIRA, which he will diſpoſe of very low for caſh.

November 7, 1780. ¶

TO be ſold by way of public vendue, on the 24th of November inſt. A Right in a tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, butted and bounded upon Delaware river and Pennypack-creek. The ſaid right the property of John Foy, deceaſed, and ſaid to contain 11 acres and 3 qrs. The conditions and further information will be made known on the day of ſale, on the premiſes, by JACOB FOY, Adminiſtrat.

N. B. The Heir is deſired to meet upon ſaid day, and diſcharge the debts of the deceaſed, in order to ſave the land, otherwiſe the ſale will go on upon ſaid day, as the creditors are determined to wait no longer for their money. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, 15 miles from Philadelphia, between the Ridge and Germantown roads, on the road leading from Plymouth meeting to North-wales, containing 111 acres of excellent good land, 40 acres of woodland, well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, all watered with a conſtant ſtream, called Plymouth-creek; there is a large ſtone houſe, with a good cellar and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring of excellent water, a good barn, part ſtone and part frame, under a cedar roof, and a large orchard of exceeding good fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to JOHN ETRIS, junior, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

N B. Merchandize, ſuch as rum, ſugar, coffee, &c. will be taken as caſh.

A Half Johannes Reward,

Or the EXCHANGE in Continental Currency.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe man, named BRISS, a well-made fellow, about 35 years old, has remarkable large feet, formerly belonged to Major Hugg, of Glouceſter county; had on, when he went away, a brown homeſpun waiſtcoat, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT JOHNSON.

Salem, Oct. 30, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 7th of Auguſt laſt, an apprentice boy, about 15 years of age, his real name is Robert Martin, but it is reported he now calls himſelf Bob Greenway, he is ſmart, active and ſtrong for his age. Captains of veſſels and all other perſons are hereby warned againſt employing him, becauſe moſt of the world will allow it is rather unreaſonable for parents to palm a child upon a maſter, to feed, cloathe and teach him while he cannot earn any thing, and after having fed, cloathed and taught him for ſeven years, then to decoy him away from the five laſt years of his apprenticeſhip, when he is juſt beginning to be uſeful. Any perſon bringing home ſaid apprentice, ſhall receive the above reward; and any perſon who can inform with certainty where ſaid Robert Martin, otherwiſe Bob Greenway may be found, or what veſſel he is on board of, ſhall receive Two Hundred Dollars from ROBERT BELL, Printer, Bookbinder and Bookſeller, next St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Weſt-Nantmill, November 1, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill township, Cheſter county, in the night of the 12th of October laſt, a Negroe man, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, ſome of the fore teeth of the upper jaw out; had on, when he went away, an old brown country made coat and waiſtcoat, tow ſhirts and trowſers, and took with him a red waiſtcoat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward. * RICHARD PIERSOL.

New-Britain township, Bucks county, Nov. 1, 1780.

WAS FOUND ſome time ago, between Philadelphia and the Riſing-Sun Tavern, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, in which was ſome Continental currency, and a certificate for an oath of allegiance to the States. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. * WILLIAM HYNES.

October 21, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Berwick township, York county, about the middle of May laſt, a red brindled COW, about 10 years old, with a crop off each ear, and a gimblet hole through one horn. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ PATRICK GALOHER.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Oxford township, eight miles above the city, on the river Delaware, containing 86 acres. There is a genteel new ſtone houſe, with other conſiderable improvements, on the premiſes. Enquire of W. M'MURTRIE, who has for ſale, A Crop of new land TURNIPS. ‖

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

MESSAGE from the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council to the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

WE eſteem ourſelves happy in meeting the renewed choice of the people in Legiſlation, at a period ſo peculiarly critical and intereſting. If wiſdom, firmneſs, and mutual confidence were ever neceſſary in this great conteſt, they are ſo at this time, when our enemies, forſaking, in no ſmall degree, the efforts of open and manly force, build their hopes of ſucceſs on the arts of diſaffection and corruption, and preſume that, wearied with the conteſt, or ingroſſed with ſelfiſh and gainful views, we ſhall yet relinquiſh the glorious object of ſo many toils and ſo much blood. It is not only our duty, but our immediate intereſt, to convince them that their hopes are equally fallacious, whether founded on arms, or ſeduction, on our deficiences in civil or military virtue. And if ever any people had reaſon to preſume their cauſe was approved of Heaven, we ſurely may, when we ſee not only ſignal interpoſitions of Providence, but behold the labours of the huſbandman, and cares of the merchant, crowned with growing plenty, and increaſing ſucceſs. It muſt be truly animating to ſee, that our enemies draw not a ray of comfort from our inability or poverty, but our ſuppoſed debaſement of ſpirit and exhauſted patriotiſm. If therefore, as we are bound together in one common intereſt, we are equally united in adopting and enforcing a permanent effective ſyſtem of defence, we may ſoon hope that deſpair will ſucceed diſappointment, and even Britiſh pride do homage to American virtue.

The firſt great object to which we muſt call your attention, is the army. To bring a competent force into the field, to make it efficient by ſeaſonable and ſufficient ſupplies, and to relieve the diſtreſſes of captivity, are three points too important to be overlooked. We ſhall lay before you the ſentiments of the Honourable the Congreſs, and our excellent Commander in Chief, on the firſt point, which as well from their genuine worth, as the authority from which they come, deſerve the greateſt reſpect, and more eſpecially as a number on temporary inliſtments may be retained, if ſuitable means are ſeaſonably provided. As to the ſecond, experience obliges us to declare, that we find the modes lately adopted liable to ſo much delay, obſcurity, fraud and expence, that nothing but the moſt abſolute neceſſity will, in our opinion, juſtify its continuance. It would exceed the bounds of this addreſs to enter into particulars, but we ſhall be ready to give your Honourable Houſe ſuch farther information as you may deem neceſſary on this intereſting ſubject.

We muſt alſo, in duty and juſtice to a number of brave men, who have long languiſhed in captivity, lay their caſe before you: By the accompanying papers you will ſee, that we have complied with the deſires of the former Houſe of Aſſembly in an application to the General in their behalf: And we have the pleaſure of informing you that ſo general an exchange is likely to take place, that many will ſoon be reſtored to their friends. But as the chances of war muſt neceſſarily ſubject many in future to the like condition, we hope they will be objects of your care and proviſion.

To effect theſe and various other purpoſes highly important and intereſting to the happineſs and ſafety of this State, and to enable the Executive Powers of government to perform the neceſſary duties enjoined by ſundry Acts of Aſſembly, in cloathing, and ſupplying the troops with enumerated articles, defending and protecting the frontiers, compleating the defence of the city and port, and complying with the requiſitions of Congreſs, together with the neceſſary ſupport of civil government, the revenues of the State will become an object of your ſpecial inquiry.

Deficiences we doubt not you will ſupply, and as far as poſſible remove obſtructions, which the peculiarity of our ſituation has in many inſtances unavoidably created. Bearing a proportionate part of the public burthen with yourſelves, we have endeavoured on all occaſions to appropriate the public treaſure, to the purpoſes directed, with prudence and œconomy. But as the proviſion for public neceſſities is peculiarly within the province of your Honourable Houſe, we ſhall not enlarge farther upon it, than to aſſure you we ſhall be ready at all times to give any neceſſary information.

We would particularly lay before you a meaſure framed by the former Houſe of Aſſembly, for the preſent relief of their conſtituents, and executed by this Board under their inſtructions, on which an eventual engagement is founded, involving in it the honour and good faith of the State, as well as the eaſe of the people under the burthen of the war. The minutes of the Council, which will be laid before you, will give you ſuch full acquaintance with the tranſaction, the ſucceſs of which we may every day expect to hear, that we hope you will make the neceſſary proviſion for an honourable compliance with the ſtipulations which may be entered into in behalf of the State.

The continental troops being wholly withdrawn from the frontiers, except thoſe under the command of Colonel Broadhead, at Fort Pitt, and the inliſtment of the ranging companies expiring in January next, the diſtreſſes of our friends in that quarter will undoubtedly demand the care and attention of the Houſe. As the invaſions of the ſavages will probably continue as long as Britiſh art and cruelty continue to excite them, we could wiſh, if it were poſſible, that ſome more efficacious protection could be afforded them: Diſappointed in our attempts laſt ſpring, to raiſe men for that ſervice during the war, we have been obliged to adopt temporary inliſtments, and call for occaſional militia, both attended with much expence and many inconveniences.

The final ſettlement of the conteſted boundaries of this State and Virginia induces us to lay before you the propriety and policy of ſetting off one or more counties, ſo as to introduce law, order and good government, where they have been long and much wanted. We think it would alſo conduce much to the defence of the frontiers, and ſafety of the interior country, as the ſtrength of thoſe parts might then be organized, and ſyſtematically drawn forth in caſe of neceſſity.

Among the many papers now communicated, the Hon. Houſe will find cogent repreſentations on the ſupplies for the fœderal army. The demands on this State have been very great, and will probably be continued. We moſt earneſtly wiſh to anſwer every reaſonable expectation, but the quantities demanded, and prices required, have ſo far exceeded any proviſion made, that the exertions of our Commiſſioners have fallen very ſhort of even reaſonable proſpects. We ſhould have rejoiced, and no meaſures were left uneſſayed by us, to give the money iſſued on the credit of the State on a ſolid ſecurity for the ſupply of the army, its full and juſt eſtimation, as well as general circulation; but as we had neither ability or diſpoſition to force the public confidence, we can only, in common with our fellow-citizens, lament the diſappointment and regret the conſequences, which have not been in our power to prevent. If it was a wiſe and practicable meaſure, the wiſdom of the preſent Houſe will doubtleſs deviſe ſome proper means to reſtore and ſupport it; if otherwiſe, they will ſubſtitute ſomething more uſeful and agreeable. But to take the property of one part of the community, without equivalent, to anſwer the purpoſes of the whole, renders government odious, and has, we fear, been one ſource of the preſent embarraſſment in our public affairs.

We feel every diſpoſition ariſing from the importance and exigency of the preſent hour, to concur with you in every meaſure to ſerve and promote our common intereſts and happineſs, to bring the war to a ſafe and honourable iſſue, and eſtabliſh the liberty and independence of our country. We ſhall be happy to ſee prejudice and party, from whatever cauſe, wholly done away, and no other conteſt ſubſiſt among us, but who ſhall ſerve his country moſt faithfully and uſefully.

JOSEPH REED, PRESIDENT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at St. Euſtatia, October 3.

"There is ſome talk of a Dutch war. Every diſpatch is uſing in Holland for equipping their navy. They will ſhortly have fifty ſhips, including frigates, ready for ſea. The Dutch man of war we have here is a 64, the admiral's name is Krull. He returns the ſalute to all Americans. 'Tis ſaid Continental veſſels will have gun for gun. We are no more troubled with privateers in the road: the admiral is very ſtrict with them. He has ſeized a Dutch veſſel that had been condemned and ſold in one of the neighbouring iſlands for trading with the French."

Copy of a letter from Major General Smallwood, dated New-Moravian-Town, October 16, 1780.

DEAR SIR,

"ON my route to the Yadkin I was informed, on the 14th inſtant, at Capt. Lindſay's, about twelve miles ſouth of Guilford Court-Houſe, that the tories in the upper part of Surry county had embodied and marched down through Richmond to the Old Moravian Town, with a view to croſs at the Shallow Ford, in their way to join the Britiſh; their ſtrength was reported to be 900.

"On their way they plundered, diſarmed and paroled many of the inhabitants; and determined to impriſon and carry off others who had been more obnoxious.—This induced me to march with all poſſible expedition to this place, with an intention to attack and intercept them.

"I arrived here about 12 o'clock yeſterday, and immediately ſent out ſcouts to obtain more certain intelligence of their real ſtrength and ſituation, and in the interim aſſembled about two hundred militia volunteer horſe, moſtly with rifles, and propoſed marching at 10 o'clock laſt night, in order to ſurpriſe them at break of day this morning, as I was well aſſured they could have no intelligence of the continental horſe in this quarter: but upon the return of my ſcouts laſt evening they informed me, the enemy had attempted to croſs the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin river, about 15 miles from the Moravian Towns, the day before, when they were attacked and defeated by Major Cloyd, with one hundred and ſixty of the Virginia and Carolina militia, juſt as Colonel Paiſley, who had been detached with three hundred and eighty men from Sumner's camp, had arrived within a mile of the ſcene of action. Fifteen of the tories were found dead, and four wounded: but it is ſuppoſed they loſt more, as theſe were found ſcattered in the woods. Our loſs was one Captain killed, and four privates wounded. No priſoners were taken, the tories being well mounted made their eſcape in that woody part of the country; but I have ordered the volunteer militia in purſuit, and make no doubt they will fall in with many of them. I have directed Col. Paiſley to return with his detachment to Camp, for which place I ſhall march immediately with the cavalry.

I am, &c.

JOHN PENN, *Eſq; Member of the Board of War, North-Carolina.*"

Friday afternoon arrrived the privateer Fair American Captain Decatur, from a ſucceſsful cruize. On his paſſage up the Delaware Captain Decatur took a refugee pickerooning boat from New-York, which had advanced nearly as high as New-Caſtle, had done much miſchief to the ſmall craft in our Bay, and did not ſubmit until fired upon by the Fair American, by which one man (priſoner on board of the boat) was unfortunately killed, and two or three of the plundering crew were wounded.

The beginning of laſt week, during a violent gale of wind, part of the brick wall of an houſe in Front-ſtreet above Poole's Bridge fell down. Some men employed in removing the rubbiſh found the body of a man moſt terribly cruſhed. It is ſuppoſed he had ſuffered inſtant death by this dreadful accident.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I ſend you for publication the determination of the Court-martial in the caſe of Col. Thomas Proctor, commanding officer of the Pennſylvania artillery, upon five charges brought againſt him by Capt. Andrew Porter, together with his Excellency the Commander in Chief's ſentiments of the maliciouſneſs of the proſecution.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS, October 30, 1780.

"At a General Court-martial of the Line, whereof Col. Bailey was Preſident, on the 16th inſtant, Col. Thomas Proctor, of the artillery, was tried on the following charges:

1ſt. For muſtering men in his regiment as ſoldiers, who were not actually doing the duty of ſoldiers, and returning them on command, whilſt doing the duty of ſervants, in his and other families in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. For diſcharging men from his regiment for ſums of money.

3d. For fraud in ſettling his recruiting accounts.

4th. For ſigning a falſe certificate to a return for quartermaſter's ſtores.

5th. For diſcharging a number of able-bodied men from his regiment, to the great prejudice of the ſervice.

"The Court are of opinion, That Col. Proctor is NOT GUILTY of *either* of the Charges exhibited againſt him, and do acquit him with Honour.

"The General entirely approves the determination of the Court, and cannot forbear remarking, That the proſecution on the part of Capt. Porter was VEXATIOUS, GROUNDLESS and ILLIBERAL. It is with pain that he has ſeen ſeveral inſtances for ſome time paſt, where *perſonal pique* has given birth to proſecutions as *unjuſt* as they are *indelicate* and *improper*.

"Col. Proctor is releaſed from his arreſt."

*** The Committee appointed by the Whig Aſſociators are requeſted to meet on Thurſday, the 9th inſt, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Col. Lewis Farmer, where it is hoped every Member will be punctual in attending; at which time thoſe Gentlemen who are entruſted with the Aſſociation Papers are deſired to deliver them in.

N. B. There will be a General Meeting of the Aſſociators on Saturday, the 11th inſt. the hour and place to be appointed in a future notice.

*** DR. RUSH'S LECTURES upon CHEMISTRY, &c. will begin on Monday, the 20th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

*** At a meeting of the Magiſtrates of the city of Philadelphia, the 24th of October, 1780. Conſidering the price allowed by Act of Aſſembly for ſweeping of chimnies, being not enough to engage a ſufficient number of ſweeps for that purpoſe, and taking into conſideration the depreciation of our money, do agree to allow Ten Dollars for every chimney from this day to the 24th of January next. JOHN ORD, Preſident.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS

Has removed his ſtore from Mr. Owen Jones's to the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. Sitgreaves, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King; where he has to ſell, by wholeſale or retail, a genteel aſſortment of Merchandize, the particulars whereof will be inſerted in our next.

Said Nicholls takes this opportunity of returning his beſt thanks to thoſe who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their cuſtom at his late ſtore, and hopes for a continuance of their friendſhip. He flatters himſelf that his methods of procuring ſupplies are ſo advantageous, that he will be enabled to make it the intereſt of every perſon to frequent his ſtore.

To be SOLD at the Coffee houſe,
On Saturday evening, the 11th inſtant, at ſix o'clock,
The Schooner RATTLE-SNAKE,
As ſhe came from Sea, as per inventory, there to be ſeen.

Two Guineas Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Tueſday laſt, a likely NEGROE LAD, aged 16 years, ſlim made and a little inclined to a yellow complection: had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, with ſquare braſs buckles in his ſhoes; his name PETER. Any perſon taking up and conveying ſaid Lad to Mr. JOHN MEASE, of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, excluſive of neceſſary charges. All Captains of ſhips are cautioned not to ſuffer ſaid Negroe to proceed with them to ſea. §

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 28th of October, from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, two creatures; one a black MARE, about 14 hands high, ſix years old, long bodied, has no natural mark or brand, ſhod round, natural to trot, but may be forced to pace, in good order, and kindly to draw or lead in a double team. The other a dark brown GELDING, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed nine years old, moſt natural to pace, but can trot has a ſtar and ſnip, branded CA on the near buttock, and PP on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, one of his hind feet white. Whoever brings the thief to juſtice, and the creatures to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH PARKE.

Upper Milford, Northampton county, Oct. 27, 1780.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Chriſtian Fiſher, late of the above townſhip, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly proved to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 27th of November; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to pay off their reſpective debts on or before ſaid day.

CHRISTIAN FISHER, JOHN ADAM SCHULLER, Execut. ¶

WAS taken up on the place of George Luther, near the Lower Ferry road, next to Pemberton's place, a cheſnut brown MARE, branded N on the near ſhoulder; alſo a white HORSE, branded D on his near ſhoulder. The owners of ſaid creatures are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JACOB SAYLOR.

PROCLAMATION.

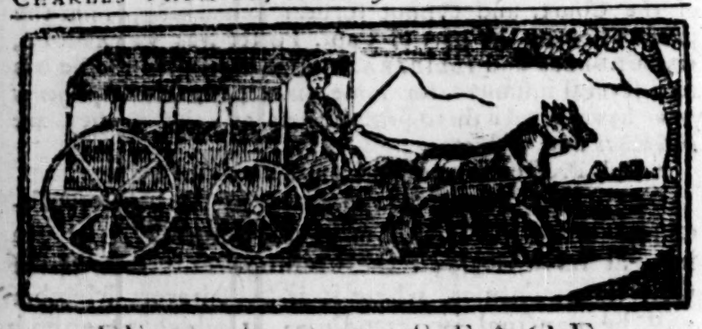
WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidſt the viciſſitudes and calamities of war, to beſtow bleſſings on the people of theſe ſtates, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more eſpecially in the late remarkable interpoſition of his watchful providence, in reſcuing the perſon of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treaſon was ripened for execution: in proſpering the labours of the huſbandmen, and cauſing the earth to yield its increaſe in plentiful harveſts; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the goſpel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart Thurſday, the ſeventh day of December next, to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving and prayer; that all the people may aſſemble on that day to celebrate the praiſes of our Divine Benefactor; to confeſs our unworthineſs of the leaſt of his favours, and to offer our fervent ſupplications to the God of all grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our heinous tranſgreſſions and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are anywiſe afflicted or diſtreſſed; to ſmile upon our huſbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and ſea to victory; to take our illuſtrious ally under his ſpecial protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the eſtabliſhment of ſpeedy and permanent peace; to cheriſh all ſchools and ſeminaries of education, and to cauſe the knowledge of Chriſtianity to ſpread over all the earth.

Done in Congreſs, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Atteſt. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *Preſident.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*



Elizabeth-Town STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the PUBLIC, that he has provided a STAGE-WAGGON, commodiouſly fitted for paſſengers, and will ſet out from the ſign of the Croſs-Keys, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on every Wedneſday and Saturday mornings, preciſely at 10 o'clock, and proceed to Princeton; there meet the ſtages who have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and Morris-Town, every Thurſday at 12 o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this ſtage is from the Croſs-Keys on Wedneſday to Four Lanes End; Thurſday morning proceed to Trenton, to the houſe of Jacob G. Bergen, there breakfaſt; from thence to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to Trenton the ſame evening; from thence next morning by the Four Lanes End to Philadelphia; Saturday we proceed from Philadelphia to Four Lanes End, Sunday to Trenton by 12 o'clock, from thence to Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at Trenton, and proceed to the Four Lanes End; Tueſday morning to Philadelphia.

All paſſengers, packages, &c. are deſired to be at each place at the above appointed times.—The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental, and the ſame for 150lb. baggage.

The ſubſcriber will purchaſe goods for gentlemen at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per cent. for purchaſing, and will chayge only half the aforeſaid price for the freight, provided he has not full loads of paſſengers and baggage; and in caſe he has, he will procure teams that will carry the goods at the ſame rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on punctual attendance, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged, by

The public's humble ſervant,

Oct. 20, 1780. GERSHOM JOHNSON.

N. B. Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be had of ſaid Johnſon.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1780.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrey's-Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and Weſt-India GOODS, among which are, ſuperfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, ſuperfine India chintz, muſlins, gauzes and ſilks, linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other ſtuffs, cotton velvets, ſerge denim, ſerges, baize, rattinets, pluſh, ſilk ſtockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Alſo rum, ſugar, bohea and hyſon tea of the beſt quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, ſome of which is as good as the beſt that ever was brought into this country, which they will ſell by the pipe or leſſer quantity. 6 w.

Drumore township, Lancaſter county, Sept. 23.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at Fiſhing-Creek, in Cheſnut-Level, on the night of the 14th inſtant, A SORREL MARE, about 9 years old, and about 15 hands high, white mane and tail, bald face, ringle or wall eyes, ſlit in the off ear, her noſe is raw like, and is commonly ſcabbed, her hind feet and part of her legs white, is high in the ſhoulder, and ſeems to gloom when a ſtranger comes near her: She commonly trots, and has a lofty carriage, and ſuppoſed to be with colt. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me,

JOHN DENNIS.

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Euſtatia, and to be SOLD wholeſale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, ſuitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. roſe blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green ſerges, fine hairbines and cambletts, mens worſted hoſe, white and brown flemiſh ſheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Iriſh and laval linens, German dowlaſs, ditto ozenbrig, Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins and humhums, black and white plain, ſpotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and ſattins, ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink perſians and farſnets, mantuas, black ſilk for breeches, black princes ſtuff, womens ſilk mitts, thread hoſe, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads, beſt ſcarf twiſt, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, Engliſh playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks. Barlow penknives, razors and ſciſſars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau deſk furniture, deſk, cheſt and padlocks, handſaws, half-round and three ſquare files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Alſo a few caſks of Six-penny nails, ſeveral boxes of china, Weſt-India rum of a good quality by the hogſhead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf ſugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewiſe two or three iron ſtoves. 6 w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunning, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market,

DARK, blue, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broadcloths; brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds; blue, brown and light coloured naps; velvets of all colours, ribb'd, plain, ſpotted and flowered; drawboys; fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns; broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting; checks; worſted and ſilk hoſe; a beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes; figured and plain minionet lawns; minionet lawn handkerchiefs; white, blue and brown ſerges; fine and coarſe linens; white pelongs, farſnets and perſians; black mode; womens white gloves; tapes; white and coloured threads; ſilk gauze; corded dimities; a large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk; ribbons; ſilk handkerchiefs; ivory combs; a quantity of coarſe milled hoſe; writing paper; ſnuff in bottles.----Alſo excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said Kean's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap, for caſh in hand, may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerciſed to give general ſatisfaction.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchеſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ſſ.

ON the ſixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, before me John Ord, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia, perſonally appeared William Weſſcott, commander on board the ſloop Elizabeth, the property of Iſaac Hartman, of the iſland of St. Croix, Eſq; who, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did depoſe, declare and ſay, that he was ſhipped by and received his inſtructions from the ſaid Hartman to proceed with the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth to New-York and Philadelphia, as a flag, having Doctor Kuhn and family on board as paſſengers: That he, this deponent, is neither directly or indirectly intereſted in the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth: That on the twenty-third day of September, laſt paſt, they arrived at the city of New-York, and on the firſt inſtant they ſailed from thence, and arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday the eighth following: That no merchandize whatever was ſhipped on board ſaid ſloop at St. Croix; and that every article mentioned in the manifeſt was brought to Philadelphia and there ſtored. And this deponent further ſaith, that no goods or merchandize were landed at New-York or ſhipped on board the ſaid ſloop Elizabeth there. And further this deponent ſaith not.

WILLIAM WESSCOTT.

Sworn before me, John Ord.

Balſamick Powders.

IN performing amputations, &c. many fatal conſequences have been experienced; ſuch as exquiſite pain, convulſions, delirium, acute fevers, &c. &c. from the uſe of ligatures, beſides the incertitude of their ſucceeding.

PETER FOWLER, chemiſt, now reſident in Paris, ſtimulated by humanity, has invented a new aſtringent powder, which, after a year and a half practice on different objects and various caſes, under the direction and inſpection of the faculty at Paris, by their recommendation is offered to the public as infallible, even in the moſt critical caſes. This powder has neither taſte nor ſmell; it contains nothing acid, alkaline nor ſtyptick; ſtops all kinds of hemorrhages, both intern and extern; it radically cures, in a little time, a loſs of blood, dyſentery, hemorrides, ſpitting of blood, vomiting and bleeding at the noſe, reſolves blood extravaſated in conſequence of falls or contuſions.

Its internal uſe, abſolutely innocent, cannot cauſe any inconvenient ſenſation to the ſtomach; it is ſucceſsfully employed in all wounds, attended with a hemorrhage, ſuch as gaſhes of ſabres, thruſts of ſwords, &c. In bleeding at the noſe it may be uſed as ſnuff. Every family ſhould keep a box of this powder, to remedy on the ſpot all danger to which people are always expoſed, eſpecially in the night, as by the ſudden loſs of blood ſeveral women periſh after delivery. In a battle or naval engagement, the wounded that may be attacked with any hemorrhagy whatſoever, if provided with a box of this powder, may ſtop the effuſion of their own blood without the help of a ligature; at leaſt it would be neceſſary that officers were always furniſhed with it, to be able to ſave the lives of a great number of brave ſoldiers, who periſh by weakneſs, as from their ſituation they cannot otherwiſe be timely relieved.

The ſaid powders to be ſold at the ſtore of Mr. EZRA JONES, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, where an extract of the proceedings of the faculty of Paris are depoſited, reſpecting ſome particular caſes, and method of applying the ſaid powders. ¶

Philadelphia, October 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Tailor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Lawrence Fagan, Abraham Piſtorius, Iſaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Jeans, and Daniel Williams, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz.

One lot of ground, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks, on which are a good three-ſtory brick houſe and kitchen; late of Lawrence Fagan.

One moiety of a 43 acre lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Piſtorius; adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner, and main ſtreet in Germantown.

One moiety of 100 acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, adjoining land of James Morris and John Roberts; late of Iſaac Taylor.

One undivided ſixth part of 140 acres of land on the river Delaware, adjoining lands of David M'Mutry, Bryan Wilkinſon and others, in Oxford townſhip; late of Thomas Gordon, jun.

One third part of an eighteen acre field, adjoining land of Iſaac Roberts, on the road to Southampton. One third part of 16 acres of wood-land, adjoining Walter Moore's mill. One third part of 40 acres adjoining land of Joſhua Morris; all in the manor of Moreland; late of Daniel Jeans.

One fifth part of ten acres in Horſham townſhip, on which is a log houſe, with a large carpenter's ſhop, an orchard, meadow, &c. in good fence, adjoining lands of Charles Mullen and John Williams; late of Daniel Williams.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe of this city the eighth day of November next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder to be paid in one month after ſale: And on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; below the New-Market, on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the thirtieth day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but on non-compliance with theſe conditions the premiſes again to be ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents, P. C.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cecil county, Maryland, a NEGROE MAN, named Cato, a ſtrong made fellow, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a native of New-England, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, ſomewhat on the Dutch dialect, is an impudent, ſour, down looking fellow. His clothing is doubtful, as he took none from home, ſave a coarſe dirty tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old jacket without ſleeves, and a half-worn wool hat; but it is ſuppoſed he has taken with him from the neighbourhood, a new ſhirt, with wrought thread buttons at the wriſtbands, alſo a red cloth jacket and double lapelled drab coloured jacket, the body much worn, but the ſleeves are nearly new cloth, the buttons oppoſite the lapels on the breaſt are ſome of them pewter, ſome old mohair, and thoſe underneath are apple-tree; he alſo took a two buſhel bag, marked with the letter A. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal or otherwiſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him on board.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.